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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 65

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CITRUS TRADE (Page 103)

DAIRY PRODUCTS TRADE (Page 108)

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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

AUGUST 4, 1952

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

L A T E N E W S

The area sown to wheat and barley in Canada this year exceeded farmers' intentions to plant (reported in late May), according to preliminary estimates released July 29 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Wheat acreage for 1952 is estimated at 26.0 million (25.7 a year ago), and barley is estimated at 8.5 million acres compared with 8.0 million planted in 1951. At 11.1 million, the sown acreage of oats is less than intended earlier this season and 1.0 million acres less than the area planted to oats in 1951.

The Government of Brazil has fixed the following support prices for ginned cotton grown in North Brazil during the 1952-53 season: for cotton 26-29 millimeters staple the equivalent of 49.36 U.S. cents a pound; 30-32 millimeters staple, 56.76 cents; 32-34 millimeters staple, 61.70 cents, and above, 70-74 cents. Growers will be financed on the basis of 80 percent of these guaranteed minimum prices.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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WORLD CITRUS TRADE CONTINUES TO EXPAND

World trade in citrus fruits, fresh oranges, grapefruit and lemons, increased substantially in 1951 to the highest level of the postwar period, and slightly exceeded the prewar average. Exports of fresh citrus from specified areas totaled 67.8 million boxes in 1951 compared with 58.0 million in 1950, the postwar (1945-49) average of 42.0 million and the prewar average of 65.0 million boxes. Of the quantity exported in 1951, 58.0 million boxes or 85 percent were oranges, 3.3 million or 5 percent were grapefruit, and 6.6 million or 10 percent were lemons. Most of the increase in exports over last year was in oranges or from 48.4 million boxes to 58.0 million. The same is true as compared with the prewar average, as grapefruit and lemon exports show a decline in 1951 from the prewar level.

Imports of fresh citrus into specified countries in 1951 totaled 65.4 million boxes, an increase of about 5 million over those of 1950 which were about equal to the 5-year (1935-39) average. Of the total in 1951, 56.9 million boxes were oranges, 3.1 million were grapefruit and 5.4 million were lemons. The continuing long-time upward trend in the production, trade and consumption of oranges illustrates the popularity of this fruit the world around. Moreover, the rapid expansion in recent years in the production and use of orange products, such as canned juice and frozen and hot concentrates has been phenomenal.

Total exports in 1951 represent about 18 percent of world production compared with about 24 percent in prewar years. Thus, the consumption of citrus in the producing areas of the world has increased at a slightly faster rate than production which rose 40 percent during the period, while consumption in the importing areas has barely recovered to prewar levels. The expansion of trade and consumption in importing areas has been held back largely by the shortage of exchange among the different countries.

Exports of fresh oranges from the United States in 1951 totaled 6.8 million boxes or the largest in the postwar period and exceeded the prewar average of 5.3 million boxes. A large portion of this movement was to Canada which imported about 5.0 million boxes leaving about 1.8 million of United States exports destined to other areas, compared with about 2.3 million in prewar years.

Much the same situation exists in the case of grapefruit and lemons. United States exports of grapefruit totaled 1.6 million boxes in 1951 with about 1.4 million going to Canada compared with 1.0 million total and 600,000 to Canada in prewar years. Lemon exports totaled 489,000 boxes in 1951 against the prewar average of 603,000. Thus, despite the export payment program which was not applicable to shipments to Canada, United States exports to other areas has not recovered to prewar average levels.

CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1948-51

ORANGES

Continent and country	Averages				1948		1949		1950		1951 1/	
	1935-39		1945-49		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports								
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
NORTH AMERICA:												
British Honduras	1:	0:	3:	0:	2:	0:	3:	0:	2:	0:	-	-
Canada	0:	3,005:	0:	5,488:	0:	5,083:	0:	4,401:	0:	4,457:	0:	5,212
Costa Rica	6:	0:	9:	0:	4:	0:	1:	0:	1:	0:	-	-
Honduras	17:	0:	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1:	2/	76:	1:	154:	2:	68:	2/	904:	1:	231:	1
Panama Canal Zone	0:	10:	0:	51:	0:	6:	0:	2:	0:	1:	0:	1
United States	5,310:	39:	6,629:	2/	6,369:	1:	4,705:	2/	4,914:	145:	6,841:	96
Bahamas	0:	7:	0:	3:	0:	7:	0:	3:	0:	4:	0:	8
Curacao	0:	45:	0:	1:	0:	77:	0:	78:	0:	66:	0:	52
Dominican Republic	27:	0:	52:	0:	57:	0:	62:	0:	55:	0:	34:	0
Dominica	11:	0:	11:	0:	13:	0:	16:	0:	-	-	-	-
Haiti	6:	0:	5:	0:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	275:	0:	86:	0:	119:	0:	145:	0:	121:	0:	63:	0
Trinidad & Tobago	18:	0:	32:	0:	69:	0:	22:	0:	50:	0:	-	-
Total	5,672:	3,106:	6,903:	5,544:	6,787:	5,176:	5,022:	4,484:	6,047:	4,674:	7,169:	5,370
EUROPE:												
Austria	-	539:	-	265:	-	167:	-	570:	2/	218:	-	261
Belgium	0:	2,253:	0:	2,444:	0:	3,128:	0:	2,677:	0:	3,007:	0:	3,669
Bulgaria	-	39:	3/	2/	-	-	-	-	-	33:	-	-
Czechoslovakia	-	749:	-	273:	-	48:	-	318:	-	240:	-	175
Denmark	-	302:	-	210:	-	131:	-	552:	-	569:	-	673
Finland	-	229:	-	38:	-	1:	-	186:	-	184:	-	23
France	31:	6,874:	37:	4,965:	4:	7,590:	69:	12,386:	853:	13,620:	144:	15,684
Germany 4/	0:	5,434:	0:	1,351:	0:	52:	0:	2,651:	0:	7,708:	0:	7,784
Greece	268:	-	50:	-	35:	-	96:	-	94:	-	370:	-
Hungary	-	445:	3/	3/	-	6:	-	11:	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	4:	-	15:	-	9:	-	1:	-	-	-	75
Ireland	0:	531:	0:	512:	0:	566:	0:	501:	0:	466:	0:	404
Italy	4,261:	-	2,984:	-	4,409:	-	5,625:	-	6,106:	-	6,640:	-
Malta	-	47:	-	115:	-	130:	-	121:	-	90:	-	-
Netherlands	3:	2,530:	1:	880:	-	1,110:	1:	1,455:	5:	1,920:	2/	2,493
Norway	-	759:	-	374:	-	265:	-	308:	-	508:	-	542
Poland	-	703:	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	4:	-	1:	-	1:	-	1:	-	1:	-	-	-
Rumania	-	262:	3/	3/	-	-	-	3:	-	-	-	3
Spain	19,614:	-	8,430:	-	8,637:	-	13,420:	-	13,265:	-	22,993:	-
Sweden	5:	1,223:	37:	1,786:	2/	1,394:	0:	1,989:	0:	2,352:	0:	2,623
Switzerland	2/	816:	3:	1,136:	5:	1,563:	7:	1,496:	2:	1,568:	7:	1,848
United Kingdom	0:	16,754:	0:	11,143:	0:	14,627:	0:	9,696:	0:	10,751:	0:	12,665
Yugoslavia	-	204:	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	5:	0:	17
U.S.S.R.	-	314:	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24,186:	44,051:	11,543:	25,507:	13,091:	30,787:	19,219:	34,921:	20,326:	43,239:	30,151:	48,939
ASIA:												
Cyprus	213:	-	246:	-	308:	-	397:	-	421:	-	555:	-
Israel (Palestine)	9,099:	-	5,243:	-	3,033:	-	3,264:	-	3,342:	-	3,205:	-
Syria & Lebanon	397:	285:	74:	254:	179:	33:	110:	95:	380:	519:	1,135:	0
Turkey	54:	13:	9:	-	0:	-	22:	-	49:	-	-	-
British Malaya	-	27:	-	54:	-	77:	-	46:	15:	388:	30:	540
China	641:	76:	60:	114:	88:	2/	20:	3:	6:	-	11:	11
Manchuria	-	1,086:	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Indochina	-	66:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	-	255:	-	207:	-	368:	-	266:	-	365:	-	438
Japan	1,225:	60:	117:	-	65:	-	117:	-	164:	-	223:	-
Japan 5/	981:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Formosa	272:	-	96:	-	-	-	102:	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	338:6/	981:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	41:	-	3:	-	3:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines, Rep. of	-	163:	-	345:	-	608:	-	307:	-	216:	-	190
Siam	20:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13,240:	3,053:	5,845:	977:	3,673:	1,089:	4,032:	717:	4,377:	1,488:	5,159:	1,179
SOUTH AMERICA:												
Argentina	2:	1,586:	-	1,375:	-	1,630:	-	1,440:	-	1,316:	-	655
Brazil	4,409:	0:	2,199:	0:	2,845:	0:	2,266:	0:	2,664:	0:	1,593:	0
British Guiana	1:	6:	-	5:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1:	26:	3:	20:	3:	5:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0

CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1948-51-Continued

ORANGES

Continent and country	Averages				1948		1949		1950		1951 1/	
	1935-39		1945-49									
	Exports: 1,000 boxes	Imports: 1,000 boxes	Exports: 1,000 boxes	Imports: 1,000 boxes	Exports: 1,000 boxes	Imports: 1,000 boxes	Exports: 1,000 boxes	Imports: 1,000 boxes	Exports: 1,000 boxes	Imports: 1,000 boxes	Exports: 1,000 boxes	Imports: 1,000 boxes
SOUTH AMERICA:												
Ecuador	146	-	96	-	66	-	86	-	64	-	100	-
Paraguay	128	-	32	-	41	-	17	-	4	-	2	-
Peru	-	50	-	128	-	128	-	126	-	126	-	100
Surinam	4	-	58	-	93	-	108	-	62	-	154	-
Uruguay	7	-	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,698	1,668	2,388	1,528	3,048	1,763	2,477	1,266	2,794	1,442	1,849	755
AFRICA:												
Algeria	1,706	64	2,995	-	3,895	-	5,146	-	5,129	-	5,956	-
Canary Islands	-	1	-	77	-	144	-	81	-	31	-	84
Egypt	248	11	16	43	13	5	13	8	12	9	4	194
French Morocco	253	-	1,514	-	2,826	-	2,977	-	4,219	-	3,371	-
Mauritius	-	2	-	13	-	9	-	12	-	-	-	15
Mozambique	52	-	11	-	14	-	11	-	39	-	31	-
Southern Rhodesia	170	3	7	9	15	15	5	14	3	10	-	-
South West Africa	-	13	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Morocco	11	9	6	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	140	-	124	-	282	-	218	2/	374	2/	-	-
Union of South Africa ..	3,123	-	2,804	-	3,077	-	3,401	-	4,188	-	4,032	-
Total	5,703	102	7,477	350	10,122	173	11,771	115	13,964	50	13,394	293
OCEANIA:												
Australia	348	-	294	-	411	-	368	-	849	-	269	-
Cook Islands 7/	59	-	45	-	50	-	36	-	17	-	6	-
New Zealand	-	288	-	223	-	276	-	332	-	277	-	336
New Zealand 8/	-	59	-	45	-	50	-	36	-	17	-	6
Total	407	347	339	268	461	326	404	368	866	294	275	342
World total	53,906	49,328	34,495	34,174	37,182	39,314	42,925	41,871	48,374	51,187	57,997	56,878
GRAPEFRUIT												
NORTH AMERICA:												
British Honduras	37	-	18	-	1	-	87	-	115	-	87	-
Canada	-	649	-	1,566	-	1,797	-	1,367	-	1,127	-	1,409
Honduras	62	-	25	-	34	-	37	-	296	-	23	-
United States	992	74	1,985	52	2,146	43	1,572	100	1,211	60	1,556	94
Cuba	139	-	53	-	42	-	91	-	71	-	89	-
Dominica	5	-	6	-	7	-	8	-	2	-	-	-
Jamaica	145	-	84	-	145	-	172	-	150	-	116	-
Trinidad and Tobago ..	48	-	78	-	215	-	76	-	150	-	-	-
Total	1,428	723	2,249	1,618	2,590	1,840	2,043	1,467	1,995	1,187	1,871	1,503
EUROPE:												
Belgium	-	195	-	176	-	182	-	183	-	150	-	182
Czechoslovakia	-	16	-	18	-	22	-	16	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	11	-	12	-	0	1	32	-	12	-	21
France	-	151	-	20	-	44	-	51	2	91	-	139
Germany 4/	-	68	-	5	2/	-	-	11	-	52	-	7
Ireland	-	38	-	16	-	10	-	20	-	12	-	-
Netherlands	-	64	-	25	-	32	-	37	-	48	-	37
Sweden	-	41	-	56	-	47	-	52	-	48	-	48
United Kingdom	-	1,692	-	1,327	-	1,413	-	1,502	-	1,465	-	1,110
Total	-	2,276	-	1,655	-	1,753	1	1,904	2	1,878	-	1,544
ASIA:												
Cyprus	10	-	114	-	147	-	150	-	139	-	174	-
Israel (Palestine)	1,409	-	887	-	861	-	820	-	683	-	628	-
Syria and Lebanon	-	18	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Philippines, Rep. of ..	-	13	-	6	-	13	-	10	-	6	-	5
Total	1,419	31	1,001	11	1,008	13	970	11	822	7	802	5
SOUTH AMERICA:												
Brazil	150	-	9	-	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	5	-	26	-	19	-	60	-	23	-	26	-
Total	155	-	35	-	31	-	70	-	23	-	26	-
AFRICA:												
Algeria	95	-	28	-	8	-	18	-	32	-	31	-
Egypt	-	3	-	3	2/	-	2/	-	2/	-	2/	-
Union of South Africa ..	362	-	287	-	335	-	337	-	344	-	481	-
French Morocco	-	-	23	-	29	-	29	-	56	-	67	-
Mozambique	54	-	7	-	11	-	7	-	9	-	8	-
Total	511	3	345	3	383	-	391	-	441	-	587	-

Continued --

CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1948-51-Continued

GRAPEFRUIT

Continent and country	Averages				1948		1949		1950		1951 1/	
	1935-39		1945-49									
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
OCEANIA:												
Australia	3:	14:	4:	-	3:	2:	5:	-	15:	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	7:	-	16:	-	27:	-	19:	-	7:	-	11:
Total	3:	21:	4:	16:	3:	29:	5:	19:	15:	7:	-	11:
World total	3,516:	3,054:	3,634:	3,303:	4,015:	3,635:	3,480:	3,401:	3,298:	3,079:	3,286:	3,066:
LEMONS												
NORTH AMERICA:												
Canada	-	384:	-	506:	-	511:	-	466:	-	411:	-	398
United States	603:	33:	368:	16:	125:	59:	119:	177:	317:	155:	489:	8
Total	603:	417:	368:	555:	125:	570:	119:	643:	317:	569:	489:	406
EUROPE:												
Austria	-	251:	-	188:	-	224:	-	287:	-	230:	-	196
Belgium	-	168:	-	222:	-	301:	-	289:	-	260:	-	258
Bulgaria	-	32:	-	4:	-	-	-	3:	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	-	415:	-	330:	-	427:	-	297:	-	143:	-	185
Denmark	-	85:	-	137:	-	182:	-	145:	-	114:	0:	117
Finland	-	15:	-	11:	-	22:	-	22:	-	13:	-	32
France	2/	744:	2/	600:	1:	993:	1:	1,179:	98:	1,065:	19:	1,136
Germany 4/	-	1,975:	-	770:	-	234:	-	1,306:	-	1,737:	-	1,454
Hungary	-	174:	-	73:	-	48:	-	75:	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	41:	-	22:	-	23:	-	18:	-	25:	-	-
Italy	5,959:	-	2,755:	-	4,097:	-	5,152:	-	4,997:	-	3,779:	-
Latvia	-	24:	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	12:	2/	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	2/	161:	-	68:	-	46:	-	88:	2/	147:	-	127
Poland	-	307:	-	53:	-	77:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumania	-	168:	-	2:	-	1:	-	4:	-	-	-	38
Spain	582:	-	437:	-	485:	-	634:	-	548:	-	1,623:	-
Sweden	-	66:	-	111:	-	150:	-	136:	-	124:	-	141
Switzerland	1:	320:	3:	308:	1:	395:	3:	441:	2/	491:	4:	504
United Kingdom	-	1,674:	-	931:	-	1,336:	-	948:	-	907:	-	825
Yugoslavia	-	128:	3/	3/	-	4:	-	4:	-	10:	-	2
U.S.S.R.	-	150:	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,542:	6,910:	3,195:	3,830:	4,584:	4,463:	5,790:	5,242:	5,643:	5,266:	5,425:	5,015
ASIA:												
Cyprus	33:	-	22:	-	5:	-	36:	-	66:	-	63:	-
Israel (Palestine)	86:	-	106:	-	38:	-	4:	-	18:	-	5:	-
Syria and Lebanon	275:	-	34:	20:	33:	0:	35:	5:	70:	2:	236:	-
Turkey	-	81:	-	2:	-	0:	1:	0:	2/	0:	-	-
China	-	5:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines, Rep. of ..	-	6:	-	3:	-	4:	-	4:	-	2:	-	2
Total	394:	92:	162:	25:	76:	4:	76:	9:	154:	4:	304:	2
SOUTH AMERICA:												
Argentina	-	37:	-	5:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFRICA:												
Algeria	18:	-	64:	-	77:	-	106:	-	68:	-	119:	-
French Morocco	8:	-	35:	-	71:	-	43:	-	51:	-	70:	-
Mozambique	1:	-	13:	-	19:	-	32:	-	1:	-	10:	-
Tunisia	16:	-	33:	-	52:	-	40:	-	70:	-	59:	-
Union of South Africa ..	40:	-	17:	-	18:	-	48:	-	48:	-	59:	-
Total	83:	-	162:	-	237:	-	269:	-	238:	-	317:	-
OCEANIA:												
Australia	11:	-	6:	-	15:	-	4:	-	11:	-	16:	-
New Zealand	-	9:	-	11:	-	12:	-	1:	-	10:	-	1
Total	11:	9:	6:	11:	15:	12:	4:	1:	11:	10:	16:	1
World total	7,633:	7,465:	3,893:	4,426:	5,037:	5,049:	6,258:	5,895:	6,363:	5,849:	6,551:	5,424

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 boxes. 3/ Not available. 4/ All Germany prior to 1948. 5/ Exports to Korea. 6/ Trade with Japan. 7/ Trade with New Zealand. 8/ Trade with Cook Islands.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

European trade in citrus continued to expand in 1951 and exceeded the prewar average. Exports of oranges from the Mediterranean countries, largely Italy and Spain, totaled 30.2 million boxes in 1951 compared with 20.3 million boxes in 1950 and the prewar average of 24.2 million boxes. European imports rose from 43.2 million boxes in 1950 to 48.9 million in 1951. They exceeded the prewar average by about 20 percent. Owing to the increase in availability of supplies in French North Africa, France, with 15.7 million boxes of oranges, has become the leading orange importer of the world. Because of exchange and payment difficulties the United Kingdom, with 12.7 million boxes imported in 1951 is falling behind. Imports into the United Kingdom totaled 14.6 million boxes in 1948 and they averaged 16.8 million boxes in prewar years. In contrast and like France, Belgium, Denmark, Western Germany, Sweden and Switzerland all show substantial increases in imports in recent years over the prewar average and reflects largely the influence of special payment and trading arrangements with the so-called soft currency citrus producing areas.

European imports of grapefruit, totaling 1.5 million boxes in 1951 was lower than in recent years and sharply lower than the prewar average of 2.3 million boxes. Trade in lemons was almost balanced, with exports totaling 5.4 million boxes and largely from Italy and Spain. France, Western Germany and the United Kingdom were the chief importers. Imports were substantially below the prewar average of 6.9 million boxes.

Asia, mostly the Middle Eastern areas, continued to expand exports of oranges and reached a total of 5.2 million boxes in 1951. This quantity was far below the prewar average of 13.2 million boxes and largely attributable to the sharply lower production in Israel occasioned by the disruptions of hostilities both during World War II and the struggle for independence. The disappearance of trade between Japan and Korea was also a contributing factor. On the import side, British Malaya, Hong Kong, and the Philippines are the chief importers of the area for which data are available and the volume has increased markedly in recent years over the prewar years with the imports coming largely from the United States.

Owing to a decline in exportable supplies in Brazil, exports from South America in 1951, totaling 1.8 million boxes, were far below the prewar average of 4.7 million boxes. Imports, largely into Argentina, also show a sharp decline in 1951 from those in recent previous years and the prewar average. Here again the problem is lack of exchange.

Africa, primarily Algeria, French Morocco and the Union of South Africa, has rapidly become an important exporter of oranges. Exports totaled 13.4 million boxes in 1951 compared with the prewar average of 5.7 million boxes. The rise in exports from the French areas has been outstanding with most of the shipments going to France. Exports from the Union of South Africa, mostly to the United Kingdom have increased by one-third over the prewar average.--By Gustave Burmelster, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS DECLINES IN 1951 1/

International trade in dairy products in the 18 principal dairy product exporting countries in 1951 was characterized by a decline in all major dairy product classifications excepting canned milk (evaporated and condensed milk). By far the greatest decline was in butter, in terms of quantity, milk equivalent and value. The decline in cheese trade was very moderate, amounting to about 1 percent. The decline in dried milk products was accounted for largely by a decrease in exports from the United States, much of it reflecting a reduction in subsidized shipments of nonfat dry milk solids.

Exports from the 18 principal countries supplying dairy products, which also import some, are believed to represent a fairly close approximation to net world trade 2/. The quantity of dairy products imported for consumption, some of it from other countries in this group, is believed to be in large part offset by the relatively small exports by countries not included. Data for the latter group are incomplete or not available. Hence, the following comments will relate to the total exports of these 18, unless otherwise noted.

Exports of butter in 1951, amounting to about 940 million pounds, were 10 percent less than the 1,050 million exported in 1950 and about 18 percent less than the prewar total of 1,145 million pounds.

The sharpest declines in butter exports occurred in Australia, where production was sharply curtailed by drought, and in the Netherlands, Ireland and Norway. Moderate declines in Denmark and New Zealand are believed to be due in large part to a diversion to whole milk products.

In terms of milk equivalent, 1951 butter exports represented barely two-thirds of total world trade compared with over three-fourths in the pre-war period. No current data are available for exports from Iron Curtain countries which before the war accounted for an additional 175 million pounds.

Exports of cheese in 1951 amounted to about 775 million pounds compared with about 785 million pounds in 1950 and represented an increase of nearly 30 percent over the prewar total of about 600 million pounds. A sharp increase in exports from the United States was explained in large part by deliveries to the United Kingdom under earlier contracts. Sharp declines occurred in exports from Canada, the Argentine and Sweden, and moderate declines occurred in shipments from Italy and Australia. Revised estimates are expected to show little change in New Zealand. The only countries other than the United States which showed significant increases, were Switzerland, Denmark and the Netherlands.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agricultural Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ Countries included are Canada, United States, Argentina, Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Union of South Africa.

BUTTER: International Trade in specified Countries, Average
1934-38, Annual 1950 and 1951, Preliminary

Country	Average 1934-38		1950		1951	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	1/ 6,643:1/	1,114:	1,629:	6:	544:	17,485
Mexico	2/ 1/	172:	2/	98:	2/	87
Panama, Republic of	--	1,799:	-- 3/	1,275:	-- 3/	680
United States	1,152:	9,307:	3,215:	10:	18,453:	59
Cuba	4/ 610:4/	23:	--	1,658:	--	2,570
Netherlands Antilles	--	452:	-- 3/	1,500:	-- 3/	500
Trinidad and Tobago	--	1,788:	-- 3/	1,500:	-- 3/	900
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	5/ 18,823:5/	64:	19,912:	--	17,950:	--
Brazil	9:	--	--	--	-- 3/	1,400
Chile	36:	64:	--	1,455:	--	2,862
Colombia	2:	38:	--	43:	--	6/
Peru	2/	311:	--	1,303:	--	6/
Venezuela	--	798:	--	8,488:	-- 3/	3,900
EUROPE						
Austria	5,980:	73:	7:	1,101:	2/	1,742
Belgium and Luxembourg	68:	9,930:	37:	45,653:	13:	43,869
Czechoslovakia	754:	1,918:	7/	7/	7/	7/
Denmark	328,573:	37:	338,175:	--	303,026:	--
Estonia	26,378:	--	8/	8/	8/	8/
Finland	9/ 24,467:9/	13:	2/	4,409:	1,638:	12,447
France	8,932:	3,640:	3,907:	41,396:	3,739:	30,055
Germany, Western	-- 3/	55,115:	224:	100,661:	11:	57,708
Greece	2/	860:	--	57:	--	--
Hungary	9,118:	--	7/	7/	7/	7/
Ireland	51,843:	448:	6,901:	--	505:	11,222
Italy	1,067:	2,249:	198:	9,295:	--	41,142
Latvia	40,774:	--	8/	8/	8/	8/
Lithuania	30,390:	--	8/	8/	8/	8/
Netherlands	109,586:	356:	142,417:	18:	119,097:	115
Norway	726:	2:	9,512:	--	6,244:	--
Poland and Danzig	18,664:	2:	7/	7/	7/	7/
Portugal	141:	229:	626:	441:3/	435:	2/
Rumania	217:	--	7/	7/	7/	7/
Spain	10/ 21:10/	111:	--	10:	--	13
Sweden	50,547:	353:	31,678:	--	58,446:	2
Switzerland	7:	2,033:	4:	20,708:	3:	6,817
United Kingdom	1,367:	1,074,727:	--	750,971:	--	690,345
Yugoslavia	282:	--	44:	--	16:	11,045
USSR (Europe & Asia)	46,486:	401:	7/	7/	7/	7/
ASIA						
British Malaya	11/ 571:	4,078:	-- 3/	2,600:	-- 3/	1,600
Ceylon	11/	963:	-- 3/	1,700:	-- 3/	1,300
Hong Kong	11/	--	-- 3/	2,300:	-- 3/	1,100
India	11/ 4,142:	6,175:	-- 3/	1,300:	-- 3/	1,000
Indonesia	11/	12,352:	-- 3/	800:	-- 3/	100
Israel	--	4,826:	-- 3/	200:	-- 3/	1,000
Japan	12/ 562:	141:	-- 3/	500:	-- 3/	500
Pakistan	11/	--	-- 3/	600:	-- 3/	500
Rep. of the Philippines	--	1,566:	-- 3/	1,100:	-- 3/	400
AFRICA						
Algeria	11:	4,336:	-- 3/	5,400:	-- 3/	3,600
Belgian Congo	11/ 13:	800:	-- 3/	900:	-- 3/	700
Egypt	11/13/ 119:	1,140:	-- 3/	1,500:	-- 3/	2,600
Morocco	15:	3,807:	-- 3/	3,000:	-- 3/	2,600
Union of South Africa	14/ 6,192:14/	3,291:	963:	9,798:	5,143:	9,194
OCEANIA						
Australia	220,151:	2:	183,370:	2/	75,861:	2/
New Zealand	308,895:	2:	307,776:	-- 3/	300,549:	--

See footnotes at end of last table.

CHEESE: International Trade in Specified Countries, Average
1934-38, Annual 1950 and 1951, Preliminary

Country	Average 1934-38		1950		1951	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>						
Canada	1/ 79,700:	1/ 1,342:	63,110:	10,160:	30,653:	11,688
Mexico	15:	895:	1:	936:	2/ :	1,014
Panama, Republic of	-- :	348:	-- :3/	700:	-- :3/	500
United States	1,260:	54,279:	47,490:	56,189:	79,640:	52,335
Cuba	13:	428:	-- :	1,647:	-- :	3,150
Netherlands Antilles	2:	611:	-- :3/	1,100:	-- :3/	1,200
Trinidad and Tobago	-- :	600:	-- :3/	1,400:	-- :3/	1,400
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>						
Argentina	3,406:	110:	13,534:	-- :	5,681:	--
Brazil	4:	362:	-- :	7/ :	-- :3/	30
Chile	62:	48:3/	8:	2:	11:	20
Colombia	2:	37:	-- :	9:	-- :	6/
Peru	-- :	688:	-- :	683:	-- :	6/
Venezuela	13:	1,235:	-- :	7,865:	-- :3/	3,600
<u>EUROPE</u>						
Austria	6,720:	1,818:	1,552:	1,597:	733:	1,642
Belgium and Luxembourg	344:	50,563:	443:	65,386:	1,018:	69,939
Czechoslovakia	1,909:	2,706:	7/ :	7/ :	7/ :	7/
Denmark	18,067:	33:	87,000:	67:	101,132:	42
Estonia	324:	2:	8/ :	8/ :	8/ :	8/
Finland	11,651:	31:	17,196:	-- :	17,637:	--
France	25,039:	30,867:	36,513:	51,603:	38,688:	20,324
Germany, Western	-- :3/	22,000:	4,940:	96,214:	3,871:	93,208
Greece	621:	800:	-- :	12,266:	-- :	6,430
Hungary	862:	15:	7/ :	7/ :	7/ :	7/
Ireland	1,509:	60:	985:	133:	901:	76
Italy	53,219:	9,669:	40,155:	13,576:	33,565:	25,106
Latvia	132:	-- :	8/ :	8/ :	8/ :	8/
Lithuania	1,318:	2:	8/ :	8/ :	8/ :	8/
Malta and Gozo	-- :	1,647:	-- :3/	2,400:	-- :3/	1,700
Netherlands	132,358:	934:	154,101:	534:	160,199:	681
Norway	4,111:	338:	2,086:	208:	2,653:	119
Poland and Danzig	1,360:	317:	7/ :	7/ :	7/ :	7/
Portugal	143:	386:	722:	13:3/	750:	--
Rumania	139:	90:	7/ :	7/ :	7/ :	7/
Spain	10/ 117:10/	2,502:	-- :	14:	-- :	535
Sweden	625:	2,473:	14,405:	2,921:	4,429:	4,021
Switzerland	41,678:	3,924:	32,916:	4,083:	41,094:	4,293
United Kingdom	2,987:	319,028:	-- :	344,949:	-- :	435,105
Yugoslavia	4,169:	55:	26:	-- :	153:	--
USSR (Europe & Asia)	84:	816:	7/ :	7/ :	7/ :	7/
<u>ASIA</u>						
British Malaya	22:	313:	-- :3/	700:	-- :3/	1,200
Ceylon	-- :	220:	-- :3/	500:	-- :3/	700
Hong Kong	-- :	-- :	-- :3/	400:	-- :3/	700
India	4:	1,204:	-- :3/	600:	-- :3/	900
Israel	33:	2,138:	-- :3/	4,000:	-- :3/	2,100
Japan	-- :	159:	-- :3/	200:	-- :3/	600
Pakistan	-- :	-- :	-- :3/	400:	-- :3/	100
Rep. of the Philippines	-- :	895:	-- :3/	500:	-- :3/	500
Syria and Lebanon	553:	917:	820:3/	2,900:	75:3/	3,100
<u>AFRICA</u>						
Algeria	82:	10,833:	-- :3/	18,000:	-- :3/	21,000
Belgian Congo	4:	337:	-- :3/	500:	-- :3/	600
Egypt 13/	5/ 82:5/	7,269:	-- :	8,735:	-- :3/	8,800
Gold Coast	-- :	117:	-- :3/	400:	-- :3/	200
Morocco	11:	3,845:	-- :3/	5,800:	-- :3/	6,500
Union of South Africa	14/ 1,465:14/	496:	130:	178:	594:	345
<u>OCEANIA</u>						
Australia	21,750:	104:	48,162:	147:	43,040:3/	378
New Zealand	194,000:	2:	223,776:	-- :3/	212,850:	--

See footnotes at end of last table.

CANNED MILK (Condensed and Evaporated): International Trade in Specified
Countries, Average 1934-38, Annual 1950 and 1951 Preliminary

Country	Average 1934-38		1950		1951	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada	:1/ 19,755	:1/ 25	: 37,456	: 15	: 29,905	: 20
Mexico	: --	:1/ 614	: --	: 148	: --	: 117
Panama, Rep. of	: --	: 4,327	: -- :3/	: 3,700	: -- :3/	: 4,300
United States	: 33,837	: 452	: 178,044	: 369	: 232,222	: 2
Cuba	: --	: 4,691	: --	: 30,918	: --	: 43,470
Netherlands Antilles	: --	: 3,060	: -- :3/	: 6,000	: -- :3/	: 6,200
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Argentina	: 46	: 311	: 1	: 7/	: --	: -
Peru	: --	:15/	: --	: 14,954	: --	: 6/
<u>EUROPE</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:15/	:15/	: 2	: 1,220	: --	: 1,309
Belgium and Luxembourg	: 2,202	: 4,255	: 271	: 67,340	: 452	: 42,564
Czechoslovakia	:16/ 1	:16/ 307	: 7/	: 7/	: 7/	: 7/
Denmark	: 40,439	: --	: 86,825	: --	: 99,401	: --
France	:17/ 11,277	: 2,955	: 26,400	: 4,043	: 36,532	: 2,832
Germany, Western	: 7/	: 7/	:15/	:15/	:15/	:15/
Greece	: --	: 4,309	: --	: 64,293	: --	: 41,304
Ireland	:5/ 12,936	:5/ 60	: 18,589	: --	: 19,421	: --
Italy	:17/ 3,301	: 344	: --	: 24,370	: --	: 2,709
Netherlands	: 356,087	: 77	: 336,750	: 148	: 386,800	: 24,000
Norway	: 4,667	: 67	: 108	: 10	: 88	: --
Spain	:18/ 26	:18/ 28	: --	: 21	: --	: 19
Sweden	:16/ 115	:16/ 18	: 3,592	: 2	: --	: --
Switzerland	: 12,987	: 9	: 4,696	: 1,403	: 5,806	: 1,266
United Kingdom	: 36,002	: 199,204	: 19,445	: 60,500	: 21,295	: 114,436
<u>ASIA</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Burma	: --	:16/ 19,945	: -- :3/	: 14,000	: -- :3/	: 17,000
British Malaya	: 9,000	: 74,000	: -- :3/	: 66,000	: -- :3/	: 66,000
Ceylon	: --	: 7/	: -- :3/	: 8,700	: -- :3/	: 11,000
Hong Kong	: --	: 7/	: -- :3/	: 24,000	: -- :3/	: 21,000
India	: --	:16/ 6,440	: -- :3/	: 24,000	: -- :3/	: 23,000
Indonesia	: --	: 7/	: -- :3/	: 47,000	: -- :3/	: 50,000
Israel	: --	: 2,000	: -- :3/	: 1,200	: -- :3/	: 600
Japan	: 9,800	: 1,300	: -- :3/	: 2,600	: -- :3/	: 900
Pakistan	: --	: 7/	: -- :3/	: 7,200	: -- :3/	: 5,000
Rep. of the Philippines	: --	: 40,643	: -- :3/	: 91,000	: -- :3/	: 117,000
Siam	: --	: 21,731	: -- :3/	: 37,000	: -- :3/	: 48,000
<u>AFRICA</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Algeria	: --	:17/ 5,900	: -- :3/	: 9,300	: -- :3/	: 11,000
Belgian Congo	: --	: 7/	: -- :3/	: 1,300	: -- :3/	: 1,300
Egypt	: --	:16/ 96	: -- :3/	: 2,700	: -- :3/	: 6,300
Gold Coast	: --	: 7/	: -- :3/	: 6,300	: -- :3/	: 5,800
Morocco	: --	:17/ 4,000	: -- :3/	: 6,900	: -- :3/	: 6,700
Union of South Africa	: --	: 3,105	: 615	: 1,317	: 1,964	: 233
<u>OCEANIA</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia	: 15,392	: --	: 75,150	: 2/ :3/	: 91,553	: --
New Zealand	: 6,156	: --	: 24,284	: -- :3/	: 24,000	: --

See footnotes at end of last table.

DRIED MILK 19: International Trade in Specified Countries, Average
1934-38, Annual 1950 and 1951, Preliminary

Country	Average 1934-38		1950		1951	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	: 1,000 lbs.:	: 1,000 lbs.:	: 1,000 lbs.:	: 1,000 lbs.:	: 1,000 lbs.:	: 1,000 lbs.:
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada	: <u>1</u> /	5,580: <u>1</u> /	431:	18,346:	850 :	11,136: 7,127
Mexico	:	-- :	466:	-- :	9,425 :	-- : 12,621
Panama, Republic of	:	-- :	305:	-- : <u>3</u> /	2,000 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 1,500
United States	:	4,804:	6,055:	292,000:	2,526 :	167,209: 10,028
Cuba	:	-- :	<u>2</u> / :	-- :	3,120 :	-- : 3,898
Netherlands Antilles	:	-- :	<u>7</u> / :	-- : <u>3</u> /	1,100 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 1,100
Trinidad and Tobago	:	-- :	<u>7</u> / :	-- : <u>3</u> /	800 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 800
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Argentina	: <u>1</u> /	97:	-- :	295:	-- :	-- :
Brazil	: <u>16</u> /	2: <u>16</u> /	172:	-- :	3,186 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 10,000
Peru	:	-- :	7,833:	-- :	1,554 :	-- : <u>6</u> /
Venezuela <u>20</u> /	:	-- :	1,807:	-- :	67,124 :	-- : 70,864
<u>EUROPE</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	: <u>20</u> /	428: <u>20</u> /	406:	9:	2,256 :	-- : 1,063
Belgium and Luxembourg	: <u>21</u> /	41: <u>21</u> /	7,741:	952:	13,810 :	5,985: 17,628
Czechoslovakia	:	-- :	154:	<u>7</u> / :	<u>7</u> / :	<u>7</u> / :
Denmark	:	594:	-- :	19,682:	611 :	19,082: 485
France	:	-- :	2,168:	1,962:	9,273 :	2,985: 8,993
Germany, Western <u>20</u> /	:	<u>7</u> / :	<u>7</u> / :	20,124:	16,939 :	34,500: 2,476
Greece	:	-- :	209:	-- :	27,969 :	-- : 3,989
Ireland	:	627:	213:	5,853:	1,007 :	7,442: 504
Netherlands	:	37,223:	111:	36,413:	6,883 :	44,897: 7,531
Norway	:	10:	90:	25:	20 :	44: 82
Spain	: <u>18</u> /	14: <u>18</u> /	375:	-- :	11 :	-- : 104
Sweden	:	-- : <u>16</u> /	864:	15,320:	-- :	9,006: --
Switzerland	: <u>22</u> /	3,036:	-- :	4,694:	4,640 :	6,629: 3,472
United Kingdom	:	-- :	30,859:	3,519:	75,557 :	5,084: 71,821
<u>ASIA</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Burma	:	-- :	<u>7</u> / :	-- : <u>3</u> /	1,000 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 500
British Malaya	:	-- :	643:	-- : <u>3</u> /	3,000 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 2,400
Ceylon	:	-- :	<u>7</u> / :	-- : <u>3</u> /	2,300 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 1,700
Hong Kong	:	-- :	<u>7</u> / :	-- : <u>3</u> /	2,200 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 1,600
India	:	-- :	1,525:	-- : <u>3</u> /	13,000 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 33,000
Indonesia	:	-- :	<u>7</u> / :	-- : <u>3</u> /	6,500 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 2,100
Israel	:	-- :	1,268:	-- : <u>3</u> /	16,000 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 12,000
Japan	: <u>12</u> /	613:	700:	-- : <u>3</u> /	62,000 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 39,000
Rep. of the Philippines	:	-- : <u>1</u> /	735:	-- :	5,888 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 6,000
Siam	:	-- :	<u>7</u> / :	-- : <u>3</u> /	4,600 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 900
<u>AFRICA</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgian Congo	:	-- :	<u>7</u> / :	-- : <u>3</u> /	2,300 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 2,400
Egypt	:	-- : <u>16</u> /	38:	-- :	1,258 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 2,000
Morocco	:	-- :	<u>7</u> / :	-- : <u>3</u> /	300 :	-- : <u>3</u> / 1,700
Union of So. Africa	: <u>16</u> /	7: <u>16</u> /	724:	94:	96 :	278: 43
<u>OCEANIA</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia	:	3,324:	299:	41,678:	229 :	37,946: <u>3</u> / 24
New Zealand	:	16.111:	-- :	66.700:	-- :	72.000: --

1/ Average for 1935-39. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ Based on incomplete data or exports by country of destination, as reported by major supplying countries. 4/ Average for 1936-38. 5/ Average for 1934-37. 6/ Incomplete. 7/ Not available. 8/ Incorporated in Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on August 3, 1940. 9/ For 1934. 10/ Average for 1934 and 1935. 11/ Includes Ghee. 12/ Average for 1935-38. 13/ Does not include trade with Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. 14/ Years ending August 31. 15/ Included with dried milk. 16/ For 1938. 17/ Includes dried milk. 18/ For 1935. 19/ Includes dried skim milk. 20/ Includes canned milk. 21/ Average for 1937-39. 22/ For 1939.

In terms of milk equivalent, exports of cheese are estimated to account for about one-quarter of total world trade as compared with less than 20 percent before the war.

Exports of canned milk (evaporated and condensed) showed a continued increase from nearly all of the principal exporting countries excepting Canada. Total exports in 1951, amounting to about 950 million pounds, were about 17 percent greater than in 1950 and over 70 percent greater than the quantities exported shortly before the war. Exports from the United States, financed in part by economic aid programs, showed the greatest increase (54 million pounds), but were followed closely by an increase of about 50 million pounds in exports from the Netherlands, the leading supplier of canned milk in world markets. Moderate to significant quantitative increases were reported for Denmark, France, and Australia. New Zealand's exports showed little change from those in 1950. Slight increases also occurred in quantities shipped from Ireland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Exports of dried milks declined from over 500 million pounds in 1950 to about 390 million pounds in 1951, largely as a result of a sharp reduction in the United States exports of nonfat dry milk. Compared with prewar, however, 1951 exports of dried milks were over 5 times as great. The data on dried milk include only dry whole milk and nonfat dry milk for the United States, Canada, Australia and the Netherlands, but for countries where data are not separately available, they include milk-based dietetics, dried buttermilk and related products.

Excluding the United States exports, however, there was an increase in 1951 of about 10 percent over 1950. Principal participants in this increased trade for dry milk products were the Netherlands, New Zealand, Belgium and Switzerland. Moderate increases also occurred in exports from the United Kingdom, Ireland and France. Exports from Denmark were about unchanged, while those from Canada declined sharply.

Exports of butter, cheese, canned and dried milks from the Union of South Africa all increased sharply in 1951 over 1950. Most of these shipments went to other African and nearby markets, however, and drought has reduced export prospects for this country in 1952.

The outlook for 1952 is for a further sharp decline in butter trade as importing countries achieve greater self-sufficiency, as greater use is made of butter substitutes and as there is little tendency to remove trade restrictions. Exports of cheese also are indicated by preliminary data to be declining slightly. Some further increases in total world trade in canned and dried milks is expected, however, as the rate of increase in fluid milk production has failed to keep pace with urban growth in a number of countries.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SUGAR IN 1951

World trade in centrifugal sugar declined very little in 1951 from the peak year 1950. The high level of trade for 1950 was occasioned primarily by stock-piling and secondarily by increased consumption of sugar. In 1951, purchasers maintained or increased consumption and, as indicated by the high level of trade, maintained stocks accumulated during the previous calendar year.

EXPORTS:

World exports of sugar totaled 14.2 million short tons in 1951 compared with 14.5 million tons in 1950. Exports from North and Central America (including Hawaii) totaled 9.3 million tons in 1951 and 9.4 million tons in 1950. European exports declined from 2.1 million tons in 1950 to 1.9 million tons in 1951. Asiatic exports declined by approximately the same quantities shown for Europe, while Australian and Fijian exports declined from 559,000 tons in 1950 to 409,000 tons in 1951. The less important exporting areas of Africa and South America increased exports in 1951.

Of the total world exports and shipments shown for 1951, the United States, its territories and the Philippine Republic accounted for 2.7 million short tons or approximately 19.0 percent of the world total. The decline from 1950 is reflected primarily in the decreased exports from the United States and its territories while the Philippine Republic offset this decline to some extent by shipping to the United States within 277,000 short tons of its base sugar quota for that year.

For the calendar year 1952 the Philippine Republic, Hawaii and Puerto Rico may be expected to increase their exports and shipments to the United States over 1951. The Philippine Republic, with a further rise in production, will come even closer to filling its quota to the United States; Hawaii will ship an amount approximating its quota to the United States; while Puerto Rico, with its over-quota surplus production, has enough sugar to fill its quota and sell sizable quantities in the world market. The United Kingdom and British Commonwealth sugar producers exported 2.8 million short tons of sugar in 1951 or slightly more than exports from the United States sugar areas. Australian shipments in 1951 were only three-fourths of 1950 shipments because of adverse crop conditions and because of an increasing home consumption. These two factors may be instrumental in lowering exports from Australia even more in 1952. In like manner, exports from the Union of South Africa, relatively unimportant in 1951, may be negligible in 1952, equaling only those commitments to nearby consuming areas of Africa. Mauritius has now reached a point in sugar production where its quota under the new Commonwealth Agreement (526.4 thousand short tons) can easily be filled. The British West Indies and British Guiana continue to increase production and exports while Fijian exports for 1952 should exceed 1951 shipments by a sizable quantity.

Exports from France and its overseas territories totaled only 520,000 tons in 1951 or 3.7 percent of the world export total. With an assured market for their production, French colonial producers have continued to increase production and 1952 exports should exceed those of 1951.

The exports of Portuguese colonies, only 97,000 tons in 1951, belong in a category similar to that of the French and British. The incentive to produce has been provided and colonial sugar industries and production should continue to expand to meet the increased requirements of Portugal.

The combined American, British, French and Portuguese systems accounted for 6.2 million tons in 1951 or 43.3 percent of the world export total. More than seven-eighths of the remaining world exports (8.0 million tons) was shipped from 4 important exporting areas of which Cuba was predominantly the largest.

Cuba, in 1951, exported almost 6.0 million tons of sugar compared with 5.6 million tons in 1950. Shipments for 1952 are currently higher than those for the early months of 1951, particularly to the important importing nations of the United States, United Kingdom and the Netherlands. However, the lower sugar consumption estimate for the United States for 1952 indicates a demand for Cuban sugar somewhat lower than that of 1951, a loss which, together with prospects for smaller exports to the world market, indicates a total export for the year sharply lower than in 1951.

The Dominican Republic increased its exports of sugar to 532,000 tons in 1951. With a further increase of production for 1952, this figure will be raised again as the larger part of the crop has been sold under contract to the United Kingdom and Canada and a market is assured for the increased production.

Formosa, whose export total fell from 711,000 tons in 1950 to 328,000 tons in 1951, expects to ship approximately 500,000 short tons in 1952, the larger part of which will move to Japan.

Peruvian exports totaled 292,000 tons in 1951 compared with 273,000 tons in 1950. Peruvian sales to South American consumers are currently high in early 1952 and calendar year exports should equal or exceed the 1951 figure.

Summary of world exports, by important economic or political areas, 1951
(tons)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Percent of world total</u>
Total world exports	14,209,423	100.0
United States, territories and Philippine Republic	2,705,198	19.0
United Kingdom and Common- wealth areas	2,824,612	19.9
France and its colonies	519,963	3.7

SUGAR, centrifugal; International trade, averages 1935-39, 1945-49, annual 1950 and 1951

Continent and country	Averages							
	1935-39		1945-49		1950		1951 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
NORTH AMERICA:								
British Honduras	- 0	623	-	586	-	233	-	300
Canada	1,621	484,659	5,558	515,943	11,237	639,538	1,251	547,191
Costa Rica	808	661	3,501	2,527	100	18	0	24
El Salvador	3,031	290	6,553	254	2,755	2,687	3,349	10,750
Guatemala	1,876	2	88	5	1	8	0	6,073
Greenland	-	826	-	73	-	100	-	100
Honduras	-	6,289	-	6,748	-	9,838	-	10,000
Mexico	1,496	220	66,173	44,928	24,620	20	35	26
Miquelon and St. Pierre ..	-	271	-	229	-	165	-	220
Nicaragua	3,528	5	2,162	281	6,925	-	9,748	-
Panama	0	2,956	58	1,840	0	25	5,372	13
Panama Canal Zone	-	4,135	-	4,314	-	2,492	-	2,139
United States	86,449	2,999,032	178,151	3,424,061	254,482	3,707,008	114,243	3,663,433
United States (Trade with territories)	3,777	1,875,568	4,541	1,712,055	4,445	2,208,332	5,000	1,906,666
Alaska	0	2,997	0	2,123	0	3,000	0	3,000
Hawaii	965,318	741	739,625	706	1,144,933	-	941,129	-
Puerto Rico	907,579	39	968,405	544	1,052,705	135	999,231	-
U.S. Virgin Islands	4,671	0	4,025	1,198	10,694	1,310	6,306	-
CARIBBEAN:								
Antigua	24,436	271	20,135	-	31,000	490	16,000	560
Bahamas	-	1,750	-	1,524	-	3,140	-	3,200
Barbados	100,243	254	100,088	3	147,553	10	171,071	37
Bermuda	0	1,528	0	1,103	-	1,610	-	1,850
Cuba	2,871,267	0	5,245,347	0	5,635,836	0	5,981,482	0
Dominica	0	552	0	1,387	0	1,400	0	1,400
Dominican Republic	480,207	523	450,192	68	483,956	11	531,713	-
Grenada	-	562	-	1,373	-	1,000	-	1,000
Guadeloupe	53,721	69	52,993	-	58,934	-	78,830	-
Haiti	38,126	59	25,442	1	34,927	-	39,172	-
Jamaica	101,100	-	159,162	-	248,233	-	237,637	-
Montserrat	-	588	-	574	-	450	-	450
Martinique	58,354	-	24,428	-	37,044	-	50,147	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	4,183	-	5,514	-	4,914	-	5,000
St. Kitts	33,547	436	34,331	203	43,000	230	46,000	230
St. Lucia & St. Vincent ..	8,562	524	6,024	528	11,000	-	10,000	-
Trinidad and Tobago	140,161	431	104,680	-	138,432	-	133,000	-
Total North America	5,887,878	5,391,044	8,201,362	5,730,663	9,382,812	6,588,364	9,340,716	6,163,662
EUROPE:								
Austria	2/	24	2/	676	2/	488	2/	58,654
Belgium & Luxembourg	119,744	158,515	21,889	59,029	215,682	72,331	180,495	109,442
Channel Islands	-	2,406	-	3,184	-	2,870	-	3,475
Czechoslovakia	2/	275,813	7	103,000	2/	117,000	3/	175,000
Denmark	14,742	13,712	69,117	0	158,365	2,519	108,158	13,274
Finland	0	115,944	0	64,115	0	134,802	0	128,675
France	262,175	405,772	125,730	209,517	302,108	375,623	257,150	139,245
Germany, Eastern Zone	556,000	-	5,000	-	30,000	-	55,000	-
Germany, Western Zone	-	556,000	-	242,500	-	738,608	-	722,443
Greece	0	88,114	0	59,898	0	86,701	0	120,321
Hungary	14,385	25	5,000	0	9,000	0	28,000	0
Iceland	-	6,274	-	5,377	-	8,062	-	7,770
Ireland	-	39,184	-	22,207	-	67,533	-	86,329
Italy	19,605	26,718	258	89,879	8	30,219	7	37,429
Malta and Goso	0	11,500	0	7,904	0	8,844	0	9,837
Netherlands	60,794	162,018	72,161	183,931	223,422	318,652	124,363	371,098
Norway	-	102,377	-	91,351	-	100,614	-	107,749
Poland	2/	84,442	13/	40,000	2/	88,000	2/	95,000
Portugal	47	76,026	20	98,184	2	122,575	-	105,720
Spain	2	56	13,958	20,710	11,189	14,203	8,053	27,629
Sweden	219	8,769	7,206	33,733	26,548	128,680	0	78,173
Switzerland	862	182,038	1,242	150,625	1,185	346,228	1,294	178,189
Trieste	-	-	2/	5,661	-	7,185	-	5,613
United Kingdom	404,678	2,462,840	398,743	1,890,896	901,036	2,351,497	868,496	2,570,652
Yugoslavia	0	1,137	9,210	22,660	0	18,263	-	51,843
Total Europe (excl. USSR) ..	1,813,532	4,420,123	869,022	3,320,315	2,100,131	5,070,526	1,901,016	4,917,570
ASIA:								
Aden	15,076	20,049	8,225	13,354	11,500	17,500	11,000	20,000
Cyprus	-	4,027	-	4,351	-	6,000	-	6,840
Iran 5/	-	92,674	2	107,373	-	181,387	-	111,825
Iraq	269	47,723	0	55,594	0	99,000	0	99,000
Israel (Palestine) 6/	-	29,059	-	32,000	-	38,327	-	38,580
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19,375
Syria	461	34,897	227	44,092	-	44,092	74	22,091
Trans-Jordan	-	3,654	-	11,843	-	-	-	-
Turkey	0	29,726	1,983	12,309	-	804	-	893
Afghanistan 5/	-	9,269	2/	5,338	-	3,000	-	3,000
British Borneo	-	10,202	-	9,282	-	13,000	-	14,000
British Malaya	0	129,398	0	96,989	0	181,414	0	158,173
Burma 7/	1,254	16,499	-	4,644	-	17,000	-	10,892
Ceylon	69	87,673	0	106,464	0	130,666	00	168,931
China	4	210,609	2/	34,032	2/	11,261	-	-
Manchuria	0	123,066	-	-	-	-	-	-
Formosa	1,171,718	3,063	161,255	-	710,907	-	327,898	-
French Indochina	2,363	1,530	192	9,931	-	31,935	-	32,724
Hong Kong	112,045	162,232	19,400	39,782	83,500	139,400	73,300	97,200
India	43,993	124,998	4,844	6,028	520	6,946	-	1,215

SUGAR, centrifugal; International trade, averages 1935-39, 1945-49, annual 1950 and 1951

Continent and country	Averages							
	1935-39		1945-49		1950		1951 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
ASIA (continued):								
Indonesia	1,033,090	2,001	29,912	12/ 1,077	2,747	1,935	7,060	5,613
Japan	183,316	1,155,476	-	261,942	2	446,680	3	606,808
Korea	31,358	2/ 66,783	-	2/ 78,446	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	8/	-	123,500	-	60,000	-	235,000
Philippines, Republic of	892,549	156	143,432	6,000	483,719	-	679,289	-
Siam	64	40,644	2/ 496	2/ 5,052	-	22,000	-	11,000
Total Asia (excl. USSR)	3,487,629	2,405,504	404,000	1,046,652	1,292,925	1,441,086	1,101,625	1,663,190
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina	9,570	936	1,705	13,343	0	6,614	0	0
Bolivia	0	27,769	0	2/ 34,440	0	43,027	0	40,107
Brazil	51,630	1	116,582	0	27,516	0	21,507	0
British Guiana	200,437	56	163,817	14	194,065	29	201,917	33
Chile	12	140,914	-	169,206	-	236,118	-	190,294
Colombia	5	12,509	2,131	7,399	30,826	0	66,374	0
Ecuador	94	9,008	-	6,673	4,299	237	-	70
French Guiana	0	638	0	696	-	591	-	600
Paraguay	0	6,623	0	818	0	0	0	0
Peru	327,361	438	333,454	-	272,893	-	292,318	-
Surinam	13,804	268	75	304	-	4,360	-	3,394
Uruguay	-	59,330	-	80,987	-	92,006	-	109,591
Venezuela	-	26	0	39,333	-	41,506	-	56,454
Total South America	602,913	258,516	617,764	353,243	529,599	424,488	582,116	396,543
AFRICA:								
Algeria	12	91,585	3	88,263	0	139,176	64	157,682
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	0	37,055	0	31,446	0	81,654	0	70,469
Belgian Congo	12,630	598	6,590	23	9	1,533	4	2,746
Kenya and Uganda	13,434	418	18,566	3,164	3,457	14,234	-	21,280
Tanganyika	3,428	6,715	764	2,644	2	-	-	-
Nyasaland	-	955	-	3,996	-	8,916	-	5,033
Zanzibar	-	5,570	-	4,236	-	5,281	-	5,254
British Somaliland	-	6,564	-	3,715	-	4,000	-	4,000
Gambia	-	854	-	913	-	1,284	-	1,230
Sierra Leone	-	953	-	1,838	-	2,553	-	2,397
Cape Verde Islands	0	1,540	0	2,150	0	1,559	0	1,609
Egypt	78,561	61,852	10,245	2,611	1,136	163,511	1,171	2,118
Eritrea & It. Somaliland	2/ 563	2/ 8,118	2/ 196	2/ 478	0	16,538	0	4,794
Ethiopia	-	-	-	6,093	-	12,110	-	13,000
French Cameroun	-	464	-	1,828	-	2,189	-	2,949
French Eq. Africa	-	1,064	-	2,846	-	4,165	-	8,845
French Morocco	2/ 11,552	198,618	13,269	120,444	25,333	228,372	28,742	246,707
French Somaliland	-	2,007	-	793	-	3,070	-	3,540
French West Africa	-	24,955	-	21,203	-	44,984	-	52,372
Togo	-	723	-	666	-	1,707	-	2,622
Gold Coast	-	7,572	-	7,303	-	17,388	-	15,836
Liberia	-	224	-	405	-	481	-	500
Libya	2/	12,397	2/	6,234	-	9,671	-	12,770
Madagascar	9,955	1,563	2,344	4,167	3,763	839	30	120
Mauritius	311,472	0	327,651	-	395,843	-	562,162	-
Mozambique	88,685	20	63,250	-	73,220	2	61,556	-
Nigeria and Cameroons	-	9,184	-	4,977	-	13,072	-	13,201
North Rhodesia	0	1,569	0	3,704	0	7,039	0	8,000
Angola	33,240	0	42,665	1	44,737	-	35,443	-
Portuguese Guinea	-	797	-	470	-	500	-	500
Sao Tome and Principe	2/	212	-	359	-	685	-	365
Reunion	82,978	2	92,753	-	104,720	-	105,000	-
Seychelles Islands	-	933	-	1,077	-	914	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	1,490	10,606	4,472	21,730	7,493	27,069	8,304	31,300
South West Africa	-	4,144	-	8,944	-	15,800	-	13,200
Spanish Morocco	-	25,233	-	10,774	-	10,000	-	10,000
Tangier, Int'l. Zone	-	2,456	-	3,728	-	6,618	-	5,950
Tunisia	2/	38,055	2/ 22	39,877	-	54,189	-	65,880
Union of South Africa	235,313	1,477	51,445	7,321	74,522	681	72,712	484
Total Africa	883,321	567,088	634,235	449,497	734,226	902,084	875,188	786,753
OCEANIA:								
Australia	2/ 470,793	84	2/ 273,176	-	421,012	-	327,052	-
Australian Territories	2/	725	-	1,989	-	3,263	-	3,375
Fiji Islands	147,627	-	114,153	-	127,964	-	81,710	-
French Oceania	-	650	-	1,782	-	1,447	-	1,500
New Caledonia	-	1,796	-	1,965	-	2,358	-	2,529
New Zealand	1,361	91,621	462	96,169	10,496	141,780	-	90,000
Western Samoa	-	552	-	1,424	-	1,317	-	1,261
Other Bri. Pacific Is.	9/	330	-	855	-	1,220	-	1,522
Total Oceania	619,781	95,758	387,791	104,224	559,472	151,385	408,762	100,187
Total World (excl. USSR)	13,295,054	13,138,033	11,114,174	10,974,594	14,599,165	14,577,933	14,209,423	14,027,905

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 5-year average. 3/ Estimated on basis of imports into known areas. 4/ Crop year September-August. 5/ Year beginning in March. 6/ 1935-39 average for Palestine; 1945-49 average includes Palestine estimates for 1945, 1946, 1947 and estimate for Israel during 1948, 1949. 7/ Year beginning April 1. 8/ Included in India's estimates. 9/ Year beginning in July.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Percent of world total</u>
Portugal and its colonies	96,999	0.7
Sub-total	6,146,772	43.3
Cuba	5,981,482	42.1
Dominican Republic	531,713	3.7
Peru	292,318	2.1
Formosa	327,898	2.3
Eastern Europe 1/	353,000	2.5
Other areas	578,240	4.0

1/ This total represents known imports into western areas from eastern Europe.

IMPORTS:

World imports of centrifugal sugar totaled 14.0 million tons in 1951 compared with 14.6 million tons in 1950. Decreased imports were noted in every continental area except Asia where imports increased by 222,000 tons over 1950.

Of the total world imports shown, the United States, Canal Zone and Alaska received 5.6 million tons or 39.7 percent of the world total. The present consumption estimate established for the United States indicates no rise in imports for 1952 over 1951.

The United Kingdom and Commonwealth areas accounted for 4.2 million tons of sugar in 1951 or 29.6 percent of total world imports. This particular economic and political system, with a rising consumption rate for sugar in most of its divisions, and with a suppressed demand in the United Kingdom under rationing, could increase imports further in 1952. However, continued rationing in the United Kingdom and the reluctance to purchase sugar from hard currency areas may well hold imports at the 1951 level.

France and its colonies imported 717,500 short tons of sugar in 1951 compared with 752,000 tons in 1950. The decrease was caused by the high level of production in France which consequently purchased less sugar from the world market. On the other hand, imports of sugar in all French non-producing areas increased in 1951. Like the colonial areas of the British system, consumption has been rising rapidly in the French colonies and 1952 imports into these areas should continue still higher. In addition 1952 imports into France should exceed those of 1951 as production in French colonial areas continues to rise to meet the increased demands of the French system.

Summary of world imports, by important economic or political areas, 1951
(tons)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Percent of world total</u>
Total world imports	14,027,905	100.0
United States and its territories	5,575,238	39.7
United Kingdom and Commonwealth areas	4,152,778	29.6
France and its colonies	717,535	5.1
Portugal and its colonies	108,194	0.8
Sub-total	10,553,745	75.2
Other western Europe	2,088,641	14.9
Other Asia (excl. China & USSR)	918,215	6.6
Other (excl. eastern Europe and China)	1/ 467,304	3.3

1/ No information is available on trade among eastern European countries and China.

The American, British, French and Portuguese systems accounted for 10.6 million tons of sugar in 1951 or 75.2 percent of the world import total. Of the balance of imports (3.4 million tons), European nations accounted for about 60 percent. While the consumption of sugar is rising in the western areas of continental Europe, the majority of the nations have indicated sugar beet acreages equal to or surpassing acreages of 1951 and favorable weather during 1952 might nullify the effect of increased consumption on imports. -By Francis G. Thomason, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

C O M M O D I T Y D E V E L O P M E N T S

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

OUTLOOK FOR TURKISH COTTON CROP IN 1952-53

It has been unofficially estimated that the area planted to cotton in Turkey for the 1952-53 season will be slightly larger than the 1,586,000 acres harvested in 1951-52, according to Laurell L. Scranton, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Ankara. The official estimate has not yet been issued. Weather conditions in several of the cotton regions were not favorable during the planting period but following some replanting, growth has been quite rapid. Up to the early part of July no serious insect infestation had been reported and in those areas reporting infestation control measures had been successfully carried out jointly by the government and the farmers.

An additional precaution was taken this season to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm. Fumigation of the cottonseed for planting was required in certain areas, especially in the southern districts of the Aegean region where the bollworm had been particularly serious.

Picking of the crop will begin about the middle of August. If weather conditions remain favorable, production in 1952-53 may substantially exceed the 712,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) harvested in 1951-52.

Exports of cotton from Turkey during the first 8 months of 1951-52 amounted to 168,000 bales, 47 percent less than the 319,000 bales exported in the corresponding period of the 1950-51 season. Western Germany remained the most important destination of Turkish cotton with 109,000 bales shipped to that country thus far in 1951-52 compared with 162,000 bales in the same months of 1950-51. Almost 25,000 bales had been shipped to France during August-March of the 1951-52 season, 12,000 bales to Czechoslovakia, and 8,000 to the United Kingdom. Exports were reported to have increased during April through June 1952, giving an 11-month total of about 275,000 bales compared with the 344,000 bales exported in that period of 1951-52.

With 1951-52 exports running considerably below the 1950-51 level and 1951-52 production 31 percent above 1950-51, members of the trade estimated on June 30, 1952, that there remained in Turkey an exportable surplus of about 200,000 bales after allowing for a substantial quantity as working stocks for the local spinning industry. Approximately 100,000 bales of this surplus are in the hands of the Cooperative Unions, purchased since February 1952, with government financial backing, to prevent Turkish cotton prices from declining below the world level. The government is attempting to barter this stock of cotton with other countries before the new crop comes on the market. About 25,000 bales are reported to have been bartered with Italy during June for cotton textiles.

Prices of Turkish cotton declined steadily from the peak reached in the latter part of 1951 until early in March. For example, Acala Type 1 cotton on the Adana market reached a peak for the 1951-52 crop year equivalent to 78 U.S. cents a pound on November 12, 1951, declining to a low of 39 cents on March 7, 1952. By mid-March the price had recovered to 45 cents a pound, partly as a result of the initiation of the purchase program by the Cooperative Unions. During April the price declined somewhat and has leveled off at about 39 cents a pound from May up to the present time.

1951-52 EGYPTIAN COTTON EXPORTS FAR BEHIND 1950-51

Exports of cotton from Egypt during the first 9 months of the 1951-52 season amounted to 681,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), less than half the 1,391,000 bales exported during the corresponding period of 1950-51. Thus far in 1951-52 exports to India have totaled 96,000 bales, to France and Italy 90,000 bales each, to the United States 79,000, and to the United Kingdom 68,000. These 5 countries accounted for 62 percent of total exports in the first 9 months of 1951-52 while in the corresponding months of 1950-51 shipments to the same countries were 68 percent of total Egyptian exports. However, with the exception of France, considerably less cotton has been shipped to each of these countries in 1951-52 than in the preceding season.

Especially notable has been the decline in exports to the United Kingdom from 379,000 bales during the first 9 months of 1950-51 to only 68,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1951-52.

Exports were reported to have improved somewhat in May and June 1952, although no statistics are yet available for these months. This was probably due to the removal of the export tax on all cotton shipped from May 19, 1952, through the end of the current Egyptian season, August 31, 1952.

Although additional interest has been shown in Egyptian cotton since the temporary elimination of the export tax, there remains a sizable quantity which probably will be purchased by the government under the current support program. The government purchased July Karnak contracts at the equivalent of 72.25 U.S. cents a pound for Good Karnak and will purchase August Ashmouni contracts based on 41.62 cents for Good Ashmouni. On July 21 the government placed an issue of LE15,000,000 (approximately \$43 million) of Treasury notes to assist in the financing of its price support operation.

Through the middle of July the government had acquired about 66,000 bales of Karnak and 12,000 bales of Ashmouni under this program and was expected to take substantial additional quantities. Moreover, about this time, following requests of the trade, the government announced that July contracts could be tendered to the government during the first week of September at the same basic price of 72.25 cents a pound. This action was taken to permit more cotton to be exported through private hands and decrease the quantities remaining to be purchased by the government.

The current outlook for the 1952-53 cotton crop in Egypt is generally favorable. The first official estimate of the area planted to cotton, released in the middle of July, showed a total of 1,967,000 acres, with 1,273,000 acres in Lower Egypt and 694,000 acres in Upper Egypt. This is a slight decrease from the comparable figure in 1951-52 which showed a total of 2,055,000 acres planted to cotton. About 52,000 acres of the decrease were in Upper Egypt and 36,000 in Lower Egypt.

Thus far the current crop has made satisfactory progress, especially in Upper Egypt, where the crop is 10 to 15 days in advance of last year's development. Lower Egypt has largely recovered from earlier delays due to cool weather and insect damage has been negligible. Water for irrigation has been adequate in most areas, although there have been some complaints of shortages in Lower Egypt.--Based in part on a report by Carroll F. Conover, Assistant Attache, American Embassy, Cairo.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb. Spot quo- tation	Export & inter- mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		:Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG.....	7-31	: 99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	: 84.00	: 48.57	: -----
Ashmouni, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 72.00	: 41.64	: -----
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 68.50	: 39.61	: -----
Karnak, FG.....	"	: "	: "	: 140.00	: 80.96	: -----
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 112.00	: 64.77	: -----
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 74.00	: 42.79	: -----
<u>Bombay</u>		:Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	: Rupee	: 1/ 710.00	: 18.94	: 10.67
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 2/ 825.00	: 22.01	: 10.67
<u>Karachi</u>		:Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	7-30	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 3/ 88.00	: 32.27	: 13.65
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 3/ 93.00	: 34.10	: 13.65
289F Punjab, SG, Fino..	"	: "	: "	: 3/ 96.00	: 35.20	: 13.65
<u>Izmir</u>		:Kilogram				
Acala I.....	7-31	: 2.2046 lbs.	: Kurus	: 278.00	: 45.04	: -----
Acala II.....	"	: "	: "	: 250.00	: 40.50	: -----
<u>Adana</u>						
Acala I.....	"	: "	: "	: 235.00	: 38.07	: -----
<u>Lima</u>		:Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	7-29	: 101.4 lbs.	: Sol	: (not quoted)	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)	:	:
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)	:	:
<u>Recife</u>		:Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	7-31	: 33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	: 320.00	: 52.65	: 2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	: 4/ 360.00	: 59.23	: valorem
<u>Sao Paulo</u>						
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 288.00	: 47.38	: 3.0% ad
<u>Torreón</u>		:Sp. quintal				: valorem
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	: Peso	: 250.00	: 28.66	: 5.53
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>						
Orleans av.Mld. 15/16"	"	: Pound	: Cent	: XXXXX	: 39.43	: -----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

- 1/ Reported 710.00 to 730.00 (19.48). Ceiling 820.00 (21.88).
- 2/ Reported 825.00 to 840.00 (22.41). Ceiling 925.00 (24.68).
- 3/ Nominal floor prices not currently applicable to export trade.
- 4/ Seller.

FATS AND OILSMALAYAN PALM OIL EXPORTS DECLINE;
KERNEL EXPORTS INCREASE

Exports of palm oil from the Federation of Malaya declined to 13,824 short tons during the first quarter of 1952 from 16,124 tons in the corresponding period of 1951, according to the American Consulate General, Singapore. Exports of palm kernels, however, increased to 3,437 tons from 3,128 tons in 1951. There were no imports of palm oil during the quarter compared with 715 tons imported during January-March 1951. And, as in the entire year 1951, no kernels were imported in the period under review. The bulk of the oil exports--13,561 tons--and the largest share of the kernels shipped--1,513 tons--went to the United Kingdom.

Production of oil on oil palm estates during the first quarter was reported at 10,770 tons compared with 12,770 tons the previous year. Kernel production also declined to 2,860 tons from 3,750 in 1951. Stocks at the end of March were 3,650 tons of palm oil and 880 tons of kernels.

The wholesale price of palm oil at the end of the first quarter was quoted at M\$980 per long ton of oil (U.S.\$289 per short ton) f.o.b., packed in good second-hand drums at approximately 5.6 drums to a long ton. The Ministry of Food, London, has agreed to pay a minimum contract price of £115 per long ton (U.S.\$287.50 per short ton) f.o.b. in bulk for 1952 production of palm oil.

The contract price for palm kernels c.i.f. continent during the early part of the quarter was £69 per long ton (U.S.\$172.50) and in the latter part £68 (U.S.\$170.00).

MALAYA'S NET EXPORTS OF COPRA
AND COCONUT OIL DECREASE

Exports of copra and coconut oil from the Federation of Malaya during January-March 1952 amounted to 14,592 and 13,674 long tons, respectively, compared with 25,801 and 11,419 tons in the corresponding period of 1951, reports the American Consulate General, Singapore. Imports during the first quarter were recorded at 19,910 and 452 tons, respectively, against 25,763 and 68 tons in 1951. Net exports of 15,667 tons copra equivalent, therefore, represented a decrease of 13 percent from the net figure of 18,055 tons for the first quarter of 1951.

The principal buyers of Malayan copra were the United Kingdom with 5,095 tons and Spain with 2,290 tons. Burma, India, and the Netherlands were the major purchasers of coconut oil, taking 4,172, 3,309, and 2,063 tons, respectively. The bulk of the copra imports originated in Indonesia.

Estate production in the first 3 months of 1952 amounted to 34,709 tons of copra and 24,374 tons of coconut oil, representing increases of 9 and 23 percent, respectively, from production in the comparable period of 1951.

Singapore's coconut oil industry was reported by a local newspaper, as of early April, to be facing a total collapse as a result of the dwindling supply of copra from Indonesia. Of the 7 oil mills in the Colony, only 2 were operating at full capacity. Indonesia has been selling copra in large quantities direct to the consuming countries in Europe at well below Singapore's quotations.

The copra market was unsteady during the first half of January 1952 with prices fluctuating between M\$36.75-M\$40.25 per picul of 133-1/3 pounds (U.S.\$204-U.S.\$223 per long ton). Then the price on the Singapore market dropped from M\$35.75 (U.S.\$198) on January 21 to M\$25.25 (U.S.\$140) on March 3. A slight improvement in the market by the end of the quarter brought the copra quotation to M\$28.00 (U.S.\$155).

The coconut oil price declined from M\$64.50 per picul (U.S.\$358) f.o.b. at the beginning of the year to M\$43.00 (U.S.\$238) by the end of March 1952.

NORWAY'S MARINE OIL OUTPUT FORECAST DOWN SLIGHTLY

Norway's production of marine oils in 1952 is expected to be somewhat below the 1951 volume of around 320,000 short tons, reports Einar Jensen, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Oslo. The decrease in 1952 is expected to occur principally in herring oil production which is estimated at about 77,000 tons, as compared with the all-time record output of 88,200 tons (revised) in 1951. Cod liver oil output is expected to attain the same proportions as in 1951 when some 12,300 tons were produced. Total production of all fish liver oils in 1951 reached an all-time high--16,400 tons--as compared with 10,200 tons in 1950.

Norwegian whale and sperm oil production during the 1951-52 Antarctic season and from the Norwegian shore station at Husvik Harbor, South Georgia, totaled 211,400 tons. This is slightly more than the 208,400 tons produced during the preceding season. Production of whale and sperm oil from shore based operations in Norway probably will approximate the 2,760 tons produced in 1951. It is not known whether Norway will again engage in sperm whaling off the coast of Peru. Some 3,670 tons of sperm oil was produced from whales caught in those waters by Norway in 1951.

(Continued on Page)

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE REPORTED IN PHILIPPINES

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, the first in the Philippines in 11 years, has been reported on Masbate Island. 138 cattle, of which 2 have died, and 15 carabaos, of which 6 have died, have been afflicted with the disease. The Philippine Government has ordered 10,000 doses of polyvalent vaccine for use in controlling the disease.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WOOL
MOVEMENT DOWN 1/

Movement of the 1951-52 wool clip of the major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere has been at a lower rate than in the previous season. Total exports for the season through March 31, 1952 were 1,171 million pounds compared to exports of 1,370 million pounds for the same period last season a decrease of nearly 15 percent, and 1,588 million pounds through March of the 1949-50 season, according to preliminary data available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Exports from all 5 countries for the period were below exports of the previous season with the exception of New Zealand where a dock strike in early 1951 halted shipments for that season.

Carry-in stocks on July 1 of 1951 were larger than those of the previous July because of the dock strike and the slowing down of sales after the price break in March of 1951. Production was also up slightly making availabilities for export somewhat larger in the 1951-52 season than in 1950-51. World-wide recession in the wool textile industry and the cautious attitude of buyers have created less demand for wool in the major exporting countries resulting in decreased trade in raw wool.

Movement out of Australia was down by 14 percent for the period, reflecting for the most part smaller supplies as a result of production decreases. In New Zealand, as noted, movement was up, nearly 75 percent reflecting the two-fold impact of the dock strike which curtailed movement in the 1950-51 season and increased the carry-over at the end of the season. There was little change in exports from the Union of South Africa. Sales and exports in the 3 Dominions where free auctions exists have been maintained at an exceptionally high level considering the lower rate of world consumption.

The big decrease in movement through March of the 1951-52 season has occurred in Argentina and Uruguay where the failure of producers to recognize the lower level of world wool prices has kept wool off the market and reduced exports by about 80 and 85 percent respectively from the previous season.

The distribution of the Southern Hemisphere clip among the chief consuming countries for the period showed considerable change from the previous season. Only France, Japan, and Italy received more wool this season than in 1950-51. Exports to the United States and Belgium from all major countries were down by about 31 percent, the largest decrease for chief consuming countries. Exports were down by nearly 6 percent to the United Kingdom and by about 20 percent to Canada and Germany. The decrease of about 15 percent from all countries is of about the same magnitude as the reduction in world consumption in calendar year 1951.--- By Eugene T. Ransom, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WOOL: Exports from Southern Hemisphere countries, 1951-52 season through March 1/
with comparison

(actual weight)

Principal countries of destination	Australia		New Zealand		Union of South Africa		Argentina		Uruguay	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United States	108.5	122.4	26.2	55.5	32.1	25.7	72.4	18.8	103.3	13.0
United Kingdom	238.0	177.7	85.6	138.1	45.1	38.3	6.7	0.2	1.0	0.4
Canada	7.2	3.5	4.8	6.5	1.0	0.3	2/	2/	0.1	2/
Continental										
Europe										
France	102.8	110.0	19.0	44.6	25.9	25.9	15.8	1.0	5.0	0.3
Belgium	76.2	46.7	6.3	12.2	16.2	15.9	3.8	0.3	8.4	1.5
Germany	35.5	19.6	10.1	18.3	19.2	17.0	7.7	0.4	1.2	1.4
Italy	56.8	67.2	3.8	11.0	16.3	20.6	8.5	0.4	3.7	0.9
Others	38.3	13.0	12.6	18.4	3.5	6.3	14.7	2.1	6.3	3.0
Total	309.6	261.5	51.8	104.5	81.1	85.7	50.5	4.2	24.6	7.1
Others	89.1	79.5	13.0	12.7	5.2	12.9	8.0	2.9	3.2	0.2
Total	752.4	644.6	181.4	317.3	164.5	162.9	140.1	26.1	132.2	20.7
% change 1950-51:		-14.33		74.91		-1.0		-81.37		-84.34

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Compiled from official sources and reports of Foreign Service officers.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION IN SWITZERLAND

According to the census of April 1, 1952 livestock numbers in Switzerland have increased significantly over those of 1951, reports A. A. Stolipine, American Legation, Bern. The total number of cattle increased by 4.7 percent (cows by 2.9 percent), while the number of all hogs increased by as much as 12.9 percent (brood sows by 11 percent). The number of horses remained about the same and the total number of poultry increased slightly with the number of laying hens showing a small decline.

The increase of the Swiss cattle herd and especially the considerable increase in the number of cows coincides with the beginning of the new 3-year cycle of increased pig crops. This makes marketing problems the more difficult to solve because they depend on the domestic consuming capacity, which seems to have reached a high. Any sizable decline in full employment may have disastrous effects on the meat marketing situation.

More dangerous still are repercussions of increased milk production. Since domestic consumption is not expected to absorb surplus production, efforts will have to be made to export more cheese - not an easy task under the present conditions.

Increased prices on imported coarse grains and feeds and premiums paid on coarse grain acreage may induce farmers to increase their plowland, but to feed the present large cattle herd presupposes good hay crops such as during the last 3 years.

One may expect a further decline in imports of livestock for slaughter and of meat and meat products. Figures for the first 5 months of 1952 seem to support this assumption:

	January - May	
	1951	1952
	head	head
Beef cattle.....	15,548	6,081
Calves, fattened.....	898	375
Hogs (live and halved).....	47,485	5,869
	(in 1,000 lbs.)	
Meat of above animals.....	19,493	4,857
Fresh meat.....	1,394	3,944
Frozen meat.....	3,849	3,175
Hams.....	110	55
Salami, Mortadella and other		
sausage for storage.....	1,349	1,243
Salted and smoked meat.....	15	13
Canned meat and frozen tongues.	1,352	1,321
Total.....	27,562	14,608

F A T S and O I L S--(Continued from Page 124)

FINLAND'S IMPORTS OF LINSEED
AND COCONUT OILS DOWN

Finland's imports of linseed and coconut oils in 1952 are forecast at 6,100 and 8,300 short tons, respectively, or somewhat below comparable imports of 6,852 and 8,585 tons during 1951, according to the American Legation, Helsinki. Flaxseed imports are expected to increase slightly to about 1,650 tons (59,050 bushels), against 1,521 tons (54,328) in 1951. Argentina (3,275 tons) and India (1,116) were the principal sources of linseed oil in 1951, although Uruguay, Belgium-Luxembourg and the Netherlands supplied Finland with sizable quantities. Almost all of Finland's coconut oil imports in 1951 came via Sweden (3,665 tons), Netherlands (2,007), Denmark (1,717) and Belgium-Luxembourg (1,118). Most of the flaxseed imported last year originated in Argentina (1,028 tons) and Sweden (486).

Domestic oilseed cultivation in Finland is possible only under a price guarantee law which adjusts the price of all oilseeds to the index for producer's prices for all farm products (see Foreign Crops and Markets of July 9, 1951, page 40). Flaxseed is the principal oilseed grown domestically with output in 1951 estimated at 70,860 bushels, substantially below the 120,070 bushels produced in 1950. No production data have been reported for rapeseed and mustard seed for 1951. Output of these minor crops in 1950 was reported at 685 and 55 tons, respectively.

INDONESIAN PALM OIL EXPORTS, FIRST
QUARTER, DOUBLE COMPARABLE PERIOD 1951

Indonesian exports of palm oil during January-March 1952 of 20,007 short tons were more than double the 9,221 tons exported in the comparable period of 1951 but were less than one-half the 48,209 tons shipped in the last quarter of 1951, reports M.H. Meyer, American Embassy, Jakarta. All palm oil exported was shipped from the port of Belawan. Except for a shipment of 289 tons consigned to West Germany in January, all palm oil was exported to the Netherlands.

Production of palm oil in the first quarter of 1952 was 35,925 tons, virtually all in Sumatra. Output in the comparable months of 1951 was 20,876 tons and in the last quarter of 1951, 39,476 tons.

Computations of unit values of palm oil, based upon volume and value of exports, confirm the decreased value of palm oil in January and February with a slight increase in March. The unit value of palm oil fluctuated as follows: December 1951-1,530 rupiahs per metric ton (\$365 per short ton); January 1952-1,222 rupiahs (\$292); February-2,766 rupiahs (\$220) and March-3,102 rupiahs (\$247).

Palm oil production reportedly is continuing at the same rate as during the first quarter--approximately 11,000 to 12,000 tons monthly, although the current f.o.b. price is lower than in January and before the rupiah devaluation. However, there appears to be no concerted action by interested producers and exporters to seek immediate relief from the additional tax of 15 percent levied on palm oil since February 4. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, April 28, 1952.) Indonesian palm kernel data for 1952 have not been reported.

